DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
" " " 3 " 9
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 10
" " " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 24, 1864. VOL. I—No. 205.

The Atlanta Exiles.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. HOOD AND SHERMAN.

The following is a communication of the correspondence between General Hood, commanding the Army of Tennessee, and Major General Sherman, continuation United States forces at Atlanta:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sep. 9, 1-64

Gen. J. B Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee—Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, consenting to the agreements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented" and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel, as an act of "studied and ingenious cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for Gen. Johnston himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark History of War, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket balls from our line of investment that overshot their mark, went into the inhabitations of women and children. General Hardee did the same last summer at Jackson, Mississippi. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people.

I say that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now, at once, from the scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark History.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into war dark and cruel war, who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, and seized and made prisoners of war, the very garrisons sent to protect your people against Negroes and Indians.

Long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln Government, you tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your pirates to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South, as the best born Southron among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our backs, or to remove them in time, to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Official Copy: Major General.
ETH. B. WADE, A. D. C.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER CONCERNING THE EXILES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.
Special Field Orders, No. 7.

I. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12th, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22d, being ten (10) full days, at the point on the Macon Railroad known as Rough and Ready, and the country around about for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points South.

II. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Col Haston, will afford all the people of Atlanta, who elect to go South, all the frailities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely with their effects to Rough and Ready, using cars and wagons and ambulances for the purpose; and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order, the whole to cease after Wednesday, the 21st inst.

III. Maj. Gen. Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out, beyond the Camp Ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vechicles to pass, that are manifestly for this purpose, without undue search, and Maj. Gen. Howard will send a guard of one hundred men with a field officer in command, to take Post at Rough and Ready during the Truce, with orders, in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the Truce, and the guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of
Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

To Gen. J. B. Hood,
Commanding Confederate Army in Ga.
Official copy:
Eth. B. Wade, A. de C.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Sept. 12th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Com'dg Mil. Div. the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst, with its enclosure, in reference to the women, children and others whom you have thought proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words, would have been willing to believe that whilst, "the interest of the United States" in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbareus cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow silence in regard to them, to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretences; you announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone, you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say, that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embraces.

You are equally unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of Jonesboro' by General Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen. Hardee defended his psition in front of Jonesboro' at the expense of injury to the houses, an ordinary, proper and justafiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nation. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home and fireside by the orders of either Gen. Hardee or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I felt no other emotion than pain, in reading that portion of your letter, which attempts to justify your shelling Atlanta without notice, under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket-balls from your line of investment, that over-shot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta, in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are an hundred thousand living witnesses, that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above, and miles beyond my line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists, to credit the illustration that they for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for the discussion of questions, which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it for the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States.

You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due Northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestrated the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans, the registered enemies of his Government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being cruelty, you presume to sit in judgment between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "sacraligious, hypocritical appeal,"

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women and children; and not only intend to rule over them but you make negroes your allies and desire to place over us an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself and my country, and my God.

You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye, and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His Almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Official.] J. B. HOOD, General.
[Official copy.]
F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office, 5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C., Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt. and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m

Notice to Absentees.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS from Lieut. Gen. Early, commanding Valley Department, (Virginia.) I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be *impossible,*) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chesnut and North Water streets, a which place all absentees (without exception,) from counties contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for compiying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lieut. Col. 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 22.—d6t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-d1oct10-w4t.*

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE STEAM ENGINE, 2½ horse power, in perfect order. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 20-ed2t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-bodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-d1f HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Depository of the Treasury, TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.
W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-d1f Agent Treasury Department.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to
ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at
sep 19 d1f THIS OFFICE.

Office Controlling Q. M., TAX IN KIND, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.
S. M. FINGER Maj. and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
sep 15 d10t

Notice—$50.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or before the middle of July, a negro boy named JOHN. Said negro is nineteen years of age, color black; height five feet two or three inches. He speaks very quick when spoken to, and is very quick in his movements. I will pay the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of this negro in Warren Jail, or twenty-five dollars in any Jail where I can get him.
sep 22-d10t J. H. MAYFIELD.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE PIANO.
E. B. FREEMAN.
sep 23-d2t

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Wanted,

A GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscription.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Executor of Wm. Boylan.
Rrleigh, Sept. 23, 1864—d2tawtf

Office N. C. Railroad Co., COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date.
THOMAS WEBB,
sep 19-d6t President.

☞ Conservative, Progress, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21-d12t

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about the 15th of August last, two negro boys, JOHN and HENRY. John is about nineteen years of age, very black, hair tolerably long, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, has a small scar on one of his cheeks. Henry is about twenty years old, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, very dark, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather slender. the joint of one of his forefingers off. We suppose they are making for Wilmington, as one of the boys has been there at work on the fortifications recently. We will pay the above reward for their apprehension so we can get them. Address
ALLEN PRICE,
R. H. GROGAN,
sep 21-d26t Grogansville, N. C.

Cane Mills and Boilers.

WE will take orders for FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered betweeu this time and 10th of October:

2	Roll single geared Mill,	$1 500
2	" double " "	2 000
3	" single " "	2 500
1	" double " "	3 000
40	gallon Pan or Boiler,	275
60	" " " "	350
80	" " " "	425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1864.—d6t

☞ Conservative and Progress copy and send bill to this office.

N. C. Volunteer Navy Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by law.
C. P. MENDENHALL,
sep 20-d12t President.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., SEPTEMBER, 1864.

To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,

a light Omnibus, two Iron-Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.
sep 16-d2w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's, on Monday, 3rd Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1 Common Trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd.
1 " " " S. P. Mathews.
1 " " " J. M. Pickney.
1 " " " Mary E. Taylor.
1 " " " Solomon Hatchcock.
1 " " " Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1 " " " Dr. W. G. Drake.
1 " " " R. D. Smith.
1 " " " H. C. Turner.
3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked.
sep 16-d12t P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-d1f

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 bags Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.
Sept 14-d1f

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L. ROWLAND.

Office Com's of Appraisement, Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,		$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "		4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "		5 00
"	baled,	" " "		5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,		50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.		5 00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.		4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.		4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of

TEXT BOOKS,

And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to
MRS. JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.
sep 13-eodtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.
2 doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.
KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj. & Inspt'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

Real Estate for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or
REV. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

Desirable Residence.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Steuart, Carbonton, or
REV. W. L. MILLER,
sep 18-d10t Greensboro', N. C.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting,
Unbleached Shirting,
White Jaconet,
Checked do
Huck Towels,
Checked Ginghams,
English Gilt Pins,
Mixed Half Hose,
Merino Half do.,
Paper Cambric,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Cotton do.,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Legborn Hats,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Spool Thread, (all colors and Nos.)
Ladies & Misses white & black Lisle Gloves.
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Cologne, Fancy Soap,
Fine Thread Gaiter Strings,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Stationary, Hair Brushes,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
The best Bladder Snuff,
Cotton Yarns, Domestics,
Nice Brown Sugar,
Rio Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.
J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1864.—d6t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as regular advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and all work will be done in the Southern Confederacy.

WANTED

50,000 Pounds of Rendered Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber, who is constantly in the market as a agent for the Home Paper Manufacturing Company.
W. H. CROW,
aug 30-3m-dw Raleigh, N. C.

ROBERT COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
July 24, 1864—3m.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 6 dtf Treasurer.

COTTON FOR SALE.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON.
Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-14d-tf

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw1t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

Secretary's Office, RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. BUSS,
sep 3-dtd Secretary of State.

Wanted,

AS an investment, $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d12t* THIS OFFICE.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

We are called upon again to recur to the subject of recruiting the Confederate armies. It is a source of sickening apprehension, that our authorities and people should be one whit less enthusiastic on the subject now, than in 1861. But a few weeks ago the enemy was down, depressed and well-nigh hopeless. His army was daily depleted by the expiration of the term of service of large numbers of his troops, and in his despair—for it was despair—he began to cast about for some plausible method of peace; not such peace, it is true, as we could accept, but a peace on less savage terms than his ferocity has previously dictated. Then was the time for us to have pressed our resources. In almost every issue we urged its importance, to guard against any successes which might enable our foe to recover from his despondency.

By reason however, that due precautions had not been taken, we have suffered reverses; and elation with the enemy has been substituted for depression, the thought of subjugation revives, and his armies increase. It is not yet too late to counteract the evil. The South has claimed, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a brave, enduring, chivalrous, patriotic people. Her soldiers in this war have justified the claim. Let them now show that the virtue has not gone out of her, when she sent her heroes to the field—that the same kind of blood flows in the veins of those who remain behind. Courage, chivalry and patriotism are indicated not only by the active conquering of victory, but by the manly and determined sustainment of reverse—by fortitude no less than by heroism.

We do not know what others think, but for ourselves we have ever thought that our safety and good policy both required more "stringent and explicit laws"—fewer exemptions, and on better reasons—a strict and thorough enforcement of the rule "of putting every man into the field who is not more useful at home." The great trouble of the war has been, that our troops have been *obliged to fight odds;* and to fight odds because our available resources for men were not used.—Exemptions offered too many facilities for escape from service—and the result has been, that fighting masses with detachments we have failed of success, where a nearer approximation to equality would have made it certain; and when successful, we have been obliged to achieve victory by heavy sacrifice of the blood of our best men. "Our people are (*not*) a unit in the prosecution of the war." One cannot pass a day, or travel a mile, without both seeing and hearing this fact. If they were, that unanimity would inspire enthusiasm, and there would be no croaking in the land. Owners of property, whose all is at hazard, would rush voluntarily to the rescue, those who are able, to the field; and those who cannot bear arms, to the cheerful supply from their abundance to the necessities of the government. But is this so? How many thousands of slaveholders, young and healthy, are there, who have not shouldered a gun or raised a sword since the war begun? How many more are there who yield with reluctance, like a man yields his eye-tooth to the dentist, when a call is made upon them to furnish anything upon the demand of the government? These would all be glad to achieve independence at somebody else's risk, exposure and sacrifice. But suppose these men realized the blessings of freedom—suppose they contemplated with a right apprehension the horrible misery of subjugation, with the destruction of free nationality: If they did, if all were unanimous on this basis, their property and life would stand aside, for honor, duty, patriotism and that higher interest, *the right to be free.* These are the precious charges that men would hold most dear, making life and property contributors to their preservation. Two instruments have been used by men who are not disposed to bear their share of the burdens of the war, and both have been found ready and fit:—injudicious legislation, and erroneous judicial action. We go as far as the farthest in the confession of the former. While Providence has blessed us with chosen leaders in the field, of super-human ability almost, in the legislative departments He seems to have withheld such a blessing. In North Carolina, for instance, we had reason to hope that we were possessed of material exactly applicable to the necessities of such dread hours as those through which we are passing. But who has shown himself to be the conductor through the wilderness? Is it not a lamentable truth, that those most significantly pointed out, have least met the rightful expectation? It is equally true, that a damaging influence has been exerted upon the cause by judicial misconduct. This is no "fling at the judiciary." The judiciary is no more responsible for individual misconduct, than is the State for the misconduct of individual citizens. The *fling* is at only those whose head suits the cap. If there is no one in North Carolina who has allowed his prejudices to bias his judgement, and been led by these prejudices to hinder and embarrass the public service, then *no one* will be harmed by our "fling"—for it is only to such that we allude. But if there be in the Confederacy Judges who were opposed to the secession of the States—who did not accept it with an honest loyalty when their Representatives unanimously adopted it—who have not sympathized with Confederate sucesses, and who have always retained a reservation of a hope that they might end unsuccessfully, and who being thus prejudiced have suffered the law to fall under these prejudices, then, let such Judges wear our cap. It is a light weight compared with the burden that conscience ought to impose upon such souls.

It were a pity and a shame, if the Governor, the Legislature, the Judiciary and the people were to disregard the admonitions of the hour. The imperative demand is for force. If "North Carolina has been raked with a comb," the teeth must be far apart, for here in the very centre, the escapes have exceeded the captures. It seems that the militia officers and Justices are still to be PETS. Wherefore? We have never advocated the ruthless seizure of a man because he is either. What we have contended for is, that militia officers, without troops to command, and Justices of the Peace within the age, who are not by reason of other occupations more useful at home, ought not to be exempt as militia officers and Justices. Why? Because the war is for life and death; and if we fail, a militia officer and our own justices, will be *things of the past.* More anon.

"That mercy I to others show,
"That mercy show to me."

This is a queer world we live in. We have never inhabited any other, but we do not believe the universe of worlds can present another so full of inconsistencies, selfishness and avarice, as prevails in this mundane sphere of ours. Ever since the days of Noah, the "preacher of righteousness," down to the present time, and especially since the days of the "Son of man," who inculcated the Godlike principle of "doing unto others as you would they should do unto you," the degenerate sons of Adam have had inculcated upon their minds the sublime doctrine of "love thy neighbor as thyself." But alas! how little of the peaceable fruits of this righteousness does the conduct of men exhibit in this our day and generation! It has generally been the theory of the world, and of religionists also, that adversity and affliction tend to soften the heart and prompt it to deeds of benevolence and brotherly kindness. But the history of the people of the South is a total contradiction of this moral and religious theory, since the fact, stern, harsh and unfeeling stares us in the face, that our heavy sorrows, afflictions and trials unsurpassed, have turned our people into vultures instead of doves, to prey upon (not pray for) one another, rather than assist and befriend in this time of our country's and individual suffering and affliction.

SELFISHNESS—mean, sordid, grovelling, avaricious selfishness—has drained the "milk of human kindness" from breasts that hitherto always throbbed for human woe, and whose hands were ever open to extend relief to their suffering fellow-men.

This is a sad, deplorable picture—but the experience of every man, woman and child who have felt the need of human sympathy and aid, but too painfully have tested its truthfulness. Ask the desolate refugee, driven from home, penniless, houseless, foot-weary for a spot to rest where the smiles and welcomes of *a friend* are so much coveted, and they will tell that they no more find them than they do the yellow gold pieces that used to shine in abundance through the interstices of their well-filled purses. Ask the bereaved widow and the lonely orphan whose husband and father has nobly fallen in defence of his country and his countrymen, how much of kindly, sincere, generous, *willing* aid and comfort they have received from those whom their protector and provider died to save from yankee oppression and wrong—from robbery, dishonor and murder—and too many will have to point to rags and poverty, to the empty meal barrel, the meatless house, their shoeless feet and their squallid want.

Thank God, all are not the heartless, ungrateful wretches we have described, but many, too many by thousands are impersonated in the disgraceful picture. And will He who has pronounced a blessing upon even the bestowment of a cup of cold water to the thirsty one, grant His blessing upon a nation of extortioners, ingrates to God and man, oppressors of the poor and defyers of His retributive justice?

All a Farce.

The Yankees had a great jollification at the Yellow Tavern, in front of Warren's headquarters, a few days since, awarding medals to fellows who claimed to have captured certain Confederate flags. It was all a sheer fraud and deception—the colors reported to have been captured never have been taken at all—and John Shilling, F. C. Anderson and Geo. H. Reed, received gold medals for *heroic* services which were never performed. Certain it is, that Reed, who was medaled for having captured the flag of the 24th N. C., never did anything of the sort. Several of the officers of this regiment have called upon the editors of the Petersburg *Express* to say that the flag is still in possession of the regiment. It is dearly prized, because presented by Mrs. Wm. J. Clark, the wife of the Colonel who commands the regiment, and it will never be yielded while there is a strong arm and a brave heart left in the command to defend it. The gallant boys of the 24th, under the leadership of Colonel Clark, have been in every desperate struggle of this war, from the Peninsula campaign down to Drewry's Bluff and the Mine explosion, and where the fight has been hottest and the danger greatest, they have been found, vindicating this flag, and illustrating the valor and renown of the glorious Old North State.

The "Stonewall Knitting Society," of this City, was formed in May 1864, instead of 1861, as printed yesterday.

City and State Items.

Every day and night, on the arrival of the cars, large numbers of deserters who have given themselves up, pass by our office door on their way to Camp Holmes, from whence they are forwarded to their respective commands. This has been the case for several weeks past, and we suppose some two or three thousand have thus been returned to duty. Let those who are still out follow this example of their comrades, and let those who have dodged into bomb-proof places from out of the ranks, and those who dodged in before going into the ranks, the militia and home guard officers, the justices of the peace, constables, &c., especially the non-produces, and Lee, Hood and Early will soon have their ranks filled to repletion. Better come voluntarily than have to be sent for.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* has been informed that thirteen of those persons who went to Newbern, *en route* for yankee land, on Tuesday last, have been returned, the yankees refusing to receive them.

In order to prevent a misapprehension, it is only necessary to state, that the Lieutenant Watson whose sentence by court martial recently has been noticed in the newspapers, is not Lieutenant Watson of Johnston county.

Greensboro' has been honored of late with the presence of several distinguished gentlemen. Last week Gen. Beauregard was there; a day or two after Lieut. Gen. Longstreet passed through on his way to his command in Virginia; and a day or two aftewards President Davis came along, and made a brief address to the people. He said he was glad to see them looking so cheerful and hopeful; that notwithstanding our State has been maligned, she is true and her soldiers have illustrated her patriotism and heroism on every field from Great Bethel to the last fight which Gen. Lee had on the Weldon Railrad with the enemy. He likewise expressed the hope that we would be early blessed with peace and independence. He was looking to be in better health than usual, and by the light upon his countenance showed that he was not depressed, or discouraged.

FROM KINSTON AND BELOW.—Correspondents from Kinston give us accounts of a handsome achievement below there a few days since. An occasional correspondent writes, under date of the 21st, as follows:

Seven men from Captain Brown's company of Col. Folk's 6th North Carolina cavaly regiment, surprised and attacked a company of the 12th New York cavalry at Deep Gully below this place, at 4 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in routing the whole command, bringing off as trophies of their victory, four prisoners, twelve excellent horses, and all their equipments, with a number of carbines, pistols, sabres, and sundry other yankee "tricks," besides leaving one yankee killed and another wounded in the camp. The names of the gallant boys who accomplished this daring feat are privates Jno. W. Houston, James W. Griever, Thomas Southerland, Murray S. Brown, Wm. Johnson; there were two others whose names I have not ascertained. I understand their spoils will bring them each about three thousand dollars Confederate money, should the property captured by them be sold for their benefit.

A personal rencounter occurred in the streets here last night between two army officials, in which fire-arms and cold steel were used, but fortunately no one was hurt to any serious extent.

A citizen from the country was *garroted* on the streets also, a few nights since—supposed to have been done by sailors from off the gunboat Neuse, as one of the crew was arrested and imprisoned therefor next day, on identification.

Quite a number of people have recently been passed through the lines below here, and sent to yankee-land. This point has been made rather a convenience for this purpose by both governments, during the past six months. Many, both in and out of the army, have given ominous shakes of the head, and uttered grave forbodoings, as to evil resulting therefrom; while others rejoice and "chuckle" over it. The policy is either eminently wise or eminently unwise. But as I am not wise enough to know which, I am perfectly content to leave the whole matter to the authorities permitting it, hoping, however it is all AU FAIT.

It having been made known, yesterday morning, that President Davis would probably pass on the 1 o'clock train, a goodly number of citizens and soldiers gathered at the depot to see and hear something from this distinguished Statesman and patriot. On the arrival of the train, it being certainly ascertained that he was aboard, he was waited on by Mayor Shaver and Messrs. Hall and Shober, who conducted him to the platform from which he delivered a pretty little speech.

He paid a high compliment to North Carolina, to the firmness and patriotism of her people, and especially to the gallantry of her troops as evinced on the many bloody battle fields of Virginia, beginning with the first battle of Bethel down to that of Reams' Station. He said though the tongue of slander had been busy they had redeemed every pledge of their State and shown their determination to be free and independent of the hateful enemy.

He adverted to our recent reverses, and said though late reverses had befallen our arms, and a gloom hung over us for the time, the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken; and that yet under the blessing of God we would wring peace and independence from a hated foe. He advised all men able to bear arms to rally to the assistance of these brave men already in the field. The camp is now the place to secure the priceless heritage handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers. Let every soldier now absent return at once to his command. If in Lee's army go there—if Hood's go there, and let every man do what he may, whether in the army or at home, to sustain the efforts making to liberate us from the despotism of a cruel enemy.

He also applauded the ladies for their service and untiring devotion to the cause, and urged them to resolve to marry no man who had shirked the responsible duties of a soldier; but rather take the one armed soldier who had proved his fidelity and manhood in battling for our common rights, than he who had not proved the possession of either.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SUBSCRIBE to the "Confederate."

Latest From the United States.

The Petersburg *Express* has received a copy of the New York *Herald*, of Monday, Sept. 19th. The war news is unimportant, but there is much general reading of an interesting character. We find the following in an article headed

THE SITUATION.

The rebels confronting our army before Petersburg pushed forward their pickets on the left of our lines on Friday morning last, and a brisk skirmish ensued, disturbing the quiet which had for some time prevailed at the front. The object of the rebels in this movement is supposed to feel that portion of our line; but they gained no advantage, and the affair soon subsided.

The extensive capture of cattle from the Union corrals on Thursday last, seems to have been owing to gross negligence on the part of some persons connected with our army. Little hope was entertained at the latest dates of any success in the efforts to capture the stock, and the rebels have thus secured sufficient fresh beef to keep them on full rations for some time to come. In addition to the loss of the cattle, there were reports that one of our cavalry regiments sent to retake them had also been gobbled up by the enemy.

We publish to-day a military map of the city of Richmond, which, it will be observed, gives at a glance a complete view of the public buildings and interior defences of that place, and will serve to illustrate the story of a refugee from the South, which accompanies it, as well as many other matters connected with the famous rebel capital that might otherwise be unintelligible to the reader.

[The account of this refugee occupies two or more columns of the Herald, and is preceded by the following caption:

Interesting from Richmond—Narrative of a Refugee—The Rebel Army Growing Beautifully Less—The Defences of Richmond Being Strengthened—Ammunition Scarce—Affairs in the Rebel Capital—Society, Gambling Dens and Theatres—How Richmond is supplied with Food—Where the Rebels will go if Richmond is Taken, etc., etc., etc.]

Union prisoners released by the rebels in North Carolina, and who arrived at Newbern on the 13th instant, announce the reported arrival of the rebel privateer Florida at Wilmington.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., announces in very brief terms, that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has withdrawn the fifteen thousand militia of that State recently connected with the rebel army of Gen. Hood, and that the thirty-five thousand Union prisoners in Georgia have been removed from the stockade at Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

REBEL APPREHENSION OF GRANT'S EARLY CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A lady who came through our lines from Petersburg, and arrived here yesterday, states that the capture of that city by Gen. Grant is daily apprehended by the people remaining there. They are suffering greatly for food, and regard Grant's ultimate success as beyond a doubt. She confirms the statement of Gen. Grant that the rebels have resorted to the conscription of old men and boys to fill up their ranks.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE REBEL CATTLE RAID—ITS FULL SUCCESS.

Headquarters Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 17, 8 a. m.—At an early hour this morning, or rather yesterday morning, we were startled by the announcement that the enemy's cavalry had attacked our cattle depot at Coggins' Point, on the James river, and were fast making off with an immense herd collecting at that point.

No sooner did the news reach us than our bugles sounded "Boots and Saddles," and we started to intercept them in their retreat, and if possible, capture the immense addition to the commissary stores of the rebel army.—For this purpose Gen. Davis, who commands the division in the absence of Gen. Gregg, started with his cavalry upon the Jerusalem Plank Road, and marched out some ten or twelve miles in the direction on the Nottoway river, where he met a strong force of the enemy, posted behind breastworks, which we found too strong to overcome.

The place of rendezvous was at Stony creek station, which is the present terminus of the Weldon railroad.

They started from there at 12 o'clock on the 15th instant, and moved around the extreme left of our army until they reached the pickets of Gen. Kautz's division of cavalry.

They then engaged Gen. Kautz on his right, and kept him engaged until they could slip by a sufficient force to the left of him to make a haul of the immense herd of cattle and get back with it.

The force sent out in pursuit consisted of only two small brigades of the Second division, while General Kautz was to follow in their rear.

We first came upon them in force at a small creek, near Hawkinsville, on the Jerusalem plank road, where we found them strongly entrenched beyond the stream, with the bridge torn up and an almost impassable swamp intervening.

THEIR POSITION ASSAULTED.

Col. Stedman, who commanded the advance brigade, made strenuous efforts to carry the position, but finding it too strong, Gen. Davies ordered up the Second brigade, under Col. Smith, and Clark's battery for a combined effort. The Eighth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania and First Maine regiments were formed on the left of the road, while the First Massachusetts and Sixth Ohio were on the right.—The nature of the ground compelled them to fight dismounted. After a vigorous artillery fire by Lt. Cameron and Serg't Richenkecker, of Clark's battery, a general assault was ordered, which was obeyed with a will, but without success. The enemy's line was found both longer and stronger than ours. The First Massachusetts regiment in the charge became intermingled with the enemy and fought them hand to hand, but were obliged to fall back. The enemy had six pieces of artilery, while we had only four.

In the meantime we could hear nothing from Gen. Kautz, although a prisoner informed us that they had captured a whole regiment of Kautz's command, with sixteen shooting guns. If this be the case it must be the First District of Columbia regiment, as they only have sixteen shooters.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Sept. 17.—Gold 220¼ to 123⅝.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

War Department, Sept. 14.—The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

War News.

The Richmond papers received yesterday, bring us no further accounts of the recent fight in the Valley, and only a few particulars. The position now held by Gen. Early, near Strasburg, is a very strong one, where he will be able, it is stated, to resist any attack that may be made by Sheridan. It does not appear that he was followed or is now menaced by the enemy. Northern papers estimate Sheridan's forces at sixty thousand. The battle took place on Monday, the 19th, and raged nearly all day, when Gen Early found it expedient to withdraw, which he seems to have done without molestation, and bringing off all his trains.

The *Sentinel* well says, our thanks are due to the brave soldiers who, against heavy odds, made so gallant a fight, throughout the long day. We doubt not when the statistics of the battle are known, it will be found that Sheridan has paid dearly for his advantage. His ranks must have been severely shattered, and his army a great sufferer, that he permitted Early to retire from his presence without the loss of a wagon or a biscuit. Our sympathies and affections are with our soldiers as much as if they had been able to rout the enemy. They did their best—that is all that the country can ask.

FROM PETERSBURG.

On some portions of the lines in front of Petersburg, within the past few days, the picket firing and mortar shelling have been quite brisk, and it is believed that a considerable number of the foe have fallen victims to the unerring aim of our sharp shooters. This was particularly the case on Tuesday, but beyond this nothing of importance occurred; nor was there any change in the general situation. The Yankees have heard of the capture of a large number of cattle by General Hampton and in their accounts are content with the reflection that "a large number of the raiders are reported to have been captured, with some of the cattle," It is said, however, that the Yankee officers are sorely nettled in consequence of the event, as good beef is scarce among them, and the chances of supplying the empty cattle-pens are slim indeed. Meanwhile our boys are enjoying the steaks and roasts, and unanimously vote General Hampton a most skillful commissary.

On our extreme right—the enemy's left—both parties continue to watch one another with sleepless vigilance. Each returning day adds strength to the defensive works, and the tug of war, come when it may, will be one of the bloodiest of this very bloody contest.

We perceive that the army commanded by Beast Butler, on the Southside, is now officially recognized by the Yankee War Department as the "Army of the James."

GRANT REINFORCED BY SHERMAN.

A gentleman connected with the army near Petersburg, writes that it has been ascertained that some of Sherman's men have already reinforced Grant. Others are expected This explains the request of the Yankees for the ten days truce, and their return from Jonesboro' to Atlanta.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

The Yankees in their recent raid upon Rapidan Station on the Orange and Alexandria road, burnt the Mill at that point and a few small houses. They also destroyed a part of the bridge. We succeeded in capturing about thirty of the raiders, three of whom were brought to Richmond yesterday evening, by the Central train, and lodged in appropriate quarters. They will be held answerable for the brutal conduct of the raiders in murdering in cold blood three Confederates.

EDITORS DAILY CONFEDERATE:—I was pleased to see your remarks in reference to the action of the magistrates of Orange; and yet more pleased with the sound truthful remarks of a contributor, heading his piece "Mentis Parturientred." As *example* often does more good than *precept*, let me tell you that some of the leading farmers of Caldwell have never sold grain to soldiers families or to indigent families for more than schedule prices; and in many, many cases for a much less sum: not a *tenth*, but the *whole* of their surplus has been thus disposed of. Cannot the wealthy farmers all over the State do as well? The prices are remunerative, and should, and does satisfy all reasonable and patriotic men. But I am sorry to say we have some *leeches* in Caldwell—for instance, a keen, shrewed little man, well to do in the world, sheltered from conscription by holding an office worth perhaps *fifty* dollars a year—(a great war man too.) got hold of a poor soldier a few days ago who was on his return home, to buy a horse, and only charged him twenty dollars to carry him *ten* miles. Another case: a Confederate officer, who had been at home a month or more, (a wealthy man) rode to the Railroad Depot in his own buggy, a distance of 18 miles:—his servant boy was about starting back with it, when this same poor soldier asked permission to go in it, and it was granted, *in consideration of his paying fifteen dollars!!* "Oh shame, where is thy blush." Such cases, I believe should be made public. *Pride*, if not *conscience*, may prevent the frequent exhibition of such unworthy sordidness. ANTI-EXTORTIONER.

A LARGE LOT
OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY AND
SCISSORS.
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 24-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

50 OUNCES
QUININE,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 24-d3t Auc. and Com. Merchant.

For Rent,
A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.
WM. H. CROW,
sep 24-eod2w* Raleigh, N. C.

In Store and for Sale
AT TUCKER, ANDREWS & COMPANY:
10 BARRELS No. 1 BROWN SUGAR,
5 " " 1 Crushed do.
2 Bags Rio Coffee.
sep 24-d3t

SIX CASES
OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 24-d3t Auct & Com. Merchants.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Northern Accounts of the Valley Fight.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 20th, contains several official dispatches relating to the fight in the Valley. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatch says after a most stubborn and sanguinary fight, he completely defeated Early's forces, capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and nine flags; most of the rebel wounded. His own losses severe. Gen. D. A. Russell commanding division, killed. Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman wounded. The rebels strong in numbers and very obstinate in fighting.

Another dispatch says McIntosh lost a leg.

Gold in Baltimore on Tuesday 226. No other news.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—New York papers of the 21st are filled with accounts of the recent battle near Winchester. The news caused great rejoicing in Northern cities.

Two small steamers were captured at Bar Island, Lake Erie, last Monday by thirty Rebels from Canada. The steamers were destroyed by the captors.

Western telegrams say Gen. Mercer has arrived at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th corps.—With the addition of this force Steele will be able to take the offensive.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Price.

Advices from Fort Smith say a train which left Leavenworth on the 10th September was captured by the Rebels. The train consisted of one hundred wagons laden with supplies for Fort Smith, six hundred mules, forty artillery horses and two Sutler's teams.

Stanton in a dispatch to Dix states that the draft is progressing quietly in all the loyal States. In Washington both of Lincolns private secretaries were drafted.

Grant returned to the army before Petersburg on Monday.

Gold closed at two twenty-three.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—All quiet along the lines to-day, not even the usual picket firing and but two or three discharges of cannon. Tis thought we are on the eve of stirring events.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—Four hundred more returned prisoners, including Gen. Walker, and sixty-five officeas, from Johnston's Island, arrived at Rockett's to-night. Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, is also among the returned prisoners.

From East Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Whig says, Gen. Vaughan drove the enemy from Blue Springs, East Tenn., yesterday morning, capturing twelve prisoners, horses, and equipments. The enemy are fortified at Bull's Gap.

From Georgia.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning. Gen. Gevan and a portion of them have arrived here. The Yankee cath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and was taken by a good many of the prisoners—some say one entire Georgia Regiment.

The railroad is working through from Atlanta to Nashville, and is in perfect order. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men going home at Chattanooga.

Dalton is garrisoned by three brigades—negroes. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing was known of the whereabouts of our army.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21st.—It is reported that the enemy was skirmishing with Gen. Hood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon. Nothing authentic received yet.

A train of yankee prisoners went up to Rough and Ready last night, to be exchanged.

The ten days truce expired to-night.

From the North.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 18th, has been received. It says that Gen. Lee is being rapidly reinforced.

A. J. Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, within seventy miles of St. Louis.

Guerillas *en route* from Smithland to Louisville, as prisoners, overpowered the guard of the boat and forced a landing.

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present.

Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond.

The Gazette says that twenty-five thousand prisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

Dispatches are published from Grant and Sherman, calling upon Stanton to enforce the draft at once, that they greatly need the men.

Gold in New York on the 17th, 221½.

Further from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The New York Herald discredits the statement of Grant being in favor of Lincoln's election. McClellan's New York friends claim the following letter received from Sherman: "I believe ninety nine out of every hundred in this army are for McClellan, with or without my consent. My influence will not be wanting to make the other hundredth go the same way." If true, the Herald says it settles the question of the Presidency.

European News.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The N. Y. Herald of the 20th, has been received. War news unimportant.

Five days later European news. The peace rumors produced uneasiness in the London Stock Exchange. On the 5th consols declined a half per, cent.

The Isabella has arrived and brought the new minister from Mexico. Friendly speeches were interchanged.

It is said the Emperor of Austra has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

Napoleon's health is failing.

Financial demands on Denmark have caused delay in the Dane Germanic negotiations.

New Advertisements.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24, 1864.

$50 Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my pasture, near Camp Holmes, on or about September 4th, 1864, ONE BAY HORSE. Description—small, with heavy mane, scar on left thigh, branded "N. C."

The above reward will be paid on his return to this Department and delivery to Mr. J. J. Eades, Yard Master; or for sufficient evidence to convict any parties of the theft.

W. E. PEIRCE
sep 24-d6t Capt. and P. Q. M.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
TEN DOZEN GENT'S FINE HATS,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 24-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

TEN DOZEN
GENT'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 24-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.